## **Protocol for Medical Nutrition Therapy (MNT)**

Medical Nutrition Therapy (MNT) is individualized dietary instruction which incorporates diet therapy counseling for a nutrition-related problem. This level of specialized instruction is **above** basic nutrition counseling and includes an individualized dietary assessment. The dietary assessment information may be gathered on the form which is located in the Optional Forms section of this Reference.

Medical Nutrition Therapy **must only** be provided by a Registered Dietitian (R.D.) <u>or</u> Certified Nutritionist or a Clinical Nutritionist as defined by Local Health Personnel. Medical Nutrition Therapy may be offered to any person in need (as described below) without regard to income and with regard to managed care plans and options.

Ages/Status	Problem/Condition for Medical Nutrition Therapy		
Infants-Adult	Weight Management		
Infants, Children	<ul> <li>Low birth weight (LBW)</li> <li>Failure to thrive (FTT)</li> <li>Obesity ≥ 95<sup>th</sup> percentile weight for height/length</li> </ul>		
Pregnant Women	<ul> <li>Underweight = Prepregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI) ≤ 19.7</li> <li>Overweight = Prepregnancy BMI ≥ 26.1</li> <li>Low maternal weight gain, second or third trimesters, singleton pregnancies</li> <li>underweight women who gain &lt; 4 pounds/month</li> <li>normal/overweight women who gain &lt; 2 lbs./month</li> <li>obese women who gain &lt; 1 pound/month</li> <li>Weight loss during pregnancy</li> <li>any weight loss below pregravid weight during first trimester (0-13 weeks)</li> <li>≥ 2 lbs. during second or third trimesters</li> <li>High maternal wt. gain, all trimesters, all wt. groups &gt; 7 lbs./mo., singleton pregnancy</li> </ul>		
Postpartum/Breastfeeding Women	<ul> <li>Underweight = Current Body Mass Index (BMI) ≤ 19.7</li> <li>Overweight = Current BMI ≥ 26.1</li> <li>High maternal weight gain last pregnancy</li> <li>Underweight PPW &amp; gained &gt; 40 pounds</li> <li>Normal weight PPW &amp; gained &gt; 35 pounds</li> <li>Overweight PPW &amp; gained &gt; 25 pounds</li> <li>Obese PPW &amp; gained &gt; 15 pounds</li> </ul>		
All Adults	<ul> <li>Unexplained weight loss</li> <li>Any patient requesting weight loss</li> <li>Underweight = Body Mass Index (BMI) ≤ 19.7</li> <li>Overweight = Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 26.1</li> </ul>		
All Adolescent	Hyperlipidemia  • Total cholesterol ≥ 200 mg/dl  • LDL ≥ 130 mg/dl		
Adult	<ul> <li>Total cholesterol ≥ 240 mg/dl</li> <li>HDL ≤ 35 mg/dl</li> <li>LDL ≥ 160 mg/dl</li> <li>TG ≥ 400 mg/dl</li> </ul>		

Reference: "Medical Nutrition Therapy Across the Continuum of Care", Morrison Health Care, Inc. and The American Dietetic Association, 1996.
"Medical Nutrition Therapy Across the Continuum of Care", Morrison Health Care, Inc. and The American Dietetic Association, Supplement 1, 1997.

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Ages	Problem/Condition for Medical Nutrition Therapy			
All	Elevated Blood Lead			
Pregnant Women	At Risk for Poor Pregnancy Outcome Determine if during this pregnancy:			
	Hyperemesis Gravidarum	<ul> <li>Gestational Diabetes</li> </ul>	3	
	<ul> <li>Age ≤ 17 at conception</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Prenatal care beginn</li> </ul>		
	week	• I Teriatal care begini	ing after the 15	
		Propostal care bases	Lon the following	
	index:	Multiple fetus     Prenatal care based on the foll		
	Fetal Growth Restriction	# weeks gest.	# prenatal visits	
		# weeks gest. 14-21	0 or unknown	
	<ul> <li>Breastfeeding woman now pregnant</li> </ul>	22-29	1 or less	
		30-31	2 or less	
	Age < 20 at conception with 3 or  more provious programmies > 20	32-33	3 or less	
	more previous pregnancies ≥ 20 weeks duration			
		<u>≥</u> 34	4 or less	
	Conception before 16 months     postportum			
	postpartum  Determine if during any pregnancy:			
	Determine if during any pregnancy:			
	History of:     Ocatational Biokatas			
	Gestational Diabetes	(')		
	<ul> <li>Prematurity (≤ 37 weeks gesta</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>LBW infant (≤ 5 pounds 8 ounces/2500 grams)</li> <li>Fetal death (death at ≥ 20 weeks gestation)</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Neonatal death (death within first 28 days of life)</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Infant/child with congenital or birth defect</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Large for Gestational Age (LG)</li> </ul>	A) – birthweight <u>&gt;</u> 9 pound:	s/4000 grams	
Postpartum/Breastfeeding	At Risk During Last Pregnancy			
Women	Gestational Diabetes			
All	Nutrition/Metabolic Conditions			
	Nutrient Deficiency Diseases			
	Gastro-Intestinal Disorders			
	<ul> <li>Glucose Disorders</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Thyroid Disorders</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Hypertension</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Renal Disease</li> </ul>			
	Cancer/treatment for cancer			
	Central Nervous System Disorders			
	Genetic/Congenital Disorders			
	<ul> <li>Inborn Errors of Metabolism</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Infectious Diseases (present in las</li> </ul>	t 6 months)		
	Food Allergies	,		
	Celiac Disease			
	Lactose Intolerance			
	Drug/Nutrient Interactions			
	Recent Major Surgery, Trauma, But a continuous con	ırns		
	Other Medical Conditions			
Infants	Nutrition/Metabolic Conditions			
mano	Pyloric Stenosis			
	<ul><li>Baby Bottle Tooth Decay</li></ul>			
Pregnant/Postpartum/	Complications which Impair Nutrition			
Breastfeeding Women, Child	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	na/owallowina/roaviro tubo	fooding	
	Delays/disorders that impair chewi     Fating Disorders	ng/swanowing/require tube	reeding	
Pregnant/Postpartum/	Eating Disorders			
Breastfeeding Women				
Adolescents/Children				

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